

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/17/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goyal et al. (US 6,751,473) in view of Kang (US 7,133,691).

Referring to Claim 1, Goyal teaches a portable wireless terminal comprising:

A first housing having an upper end curved in a semicircular shape (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2), and open lower end (see 49 in fig. 14).

A second housing capable of being inserted into and drawn out from the first housing (see 3 of fig. 14).

Goyal does not teach a slit circumferentially formed along the upper end and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing, the camera lens unit having an exposure

Art Unit: 2618

window and a camera lens, both the exposure window and the camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing along the slit. Kang teaches a slit circumferentially formed along the upper end (see slit 18 containing 30 of fig. 4) and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing (see lens in 30 of fig. 4), the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens, both the exposure window and the camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing along the slit (see moving direction of camera lens with housing 30 of fig. 4 noting that the claims do not state which circumferential direction the lens moves and also noting that the camera is in the upper end when the device is closed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Kang to said terminal of Goyal in order to expand the range of mobile camera phones.

Referring to Claim 8, Goyal teaches a portable wireless terminal comprising:

A housing having a semicircular end (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2).

Goyal does not teach a slit circumferentially formed along the semicircular end and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing, the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens, both the exposure window and the camera lens circumferentially movable in the housing along the slit. Kang teaches a slit (see slit 18 containing 30 of fig. 4) circumferentially formed along the semicircular end and a camera lens unit (see lens in 30 of fig. 4) mounted in the first housing, the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens, both the exposure window and the camera lens circumferentially movable in the housing along the slit (see moving

direction of camera lens with housing 30 of fig. 4 noting that the claims do not state which circumferential direction the lens moves and also noting that the camera is in the upper end when the device is closed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Kang to said terminal of Goyal in order to expand the range of mobile camera phones.

Referring to Claim 3, Kang also teaches a display unit arranged on a top surface of the first housing for displaying pictures (see 22 of fig. 4).

Referring to Claim 4, Goyal also teaches a keypad arranged on a top surface of the second housing, the keypad including a plurality of key buttons, wherein the keypad is hidden and exposed when the second housing is inserted into and drawn out from the receiving space of the first housing, respectively (see fig. 16).

Referring to Claim 5, Goyal also teaches the second housing having a lower end curved in a semicircular shape (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2).

Referring to Claim 6, Goyal also teaches a navigation key arranged on a top surface of the second housing near the semicircular lower end of the second housing (see col. 3, lines 42-47).

Referring to Claim 7, Goyal also teaches the navigation key always exposed irrespective of whether the second housing is inserted into or drawn out from the first housing (see col. 3, lines 42-47).

Referring to Claim 12, Goyal also teaches a receiving space extended inwardly from the open lower end in a longitudinal direction of the first housing, wherein the

second housing is inserted into and drawn out from the receiving space (see sliding mechanism of fig. 14).

Referring to Claims 2 and 10, Kang also teaches the exposure window circumferentially moves in the first housing along the slit in a range of 180 degrees (see 180 degree rotation of camera 30 in fig. 8).

Referring to Claim 11, Kang also teaches the camera lens circumferentially moving in the first housing along the slit in a range of 180 degrees (see 180 degree rotation of camera 30 in fig. 8 where the camera also holds the exposure window).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Referring to Claim 9, Goyal, Kang, and Park do not teach, alone nor in combination, a slip ring capable of being slidably rotated, while being in contact with an inner part of the semicircular end of the housing;

an exposure opening penetrated from an outer circumferential surface of the slip ring to an inner circumferential surface of the slip ring, the camera lens fixedly fitted in the exposure opening; and

a flexible printed circuit inwardly extended from the camera lens through a gap between a lower end of the slip ring and an inner bottom surface of the housing.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8 and 10-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EUGENE YUN whose telephone number is (571)272-7860. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on (571)272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Art Unit: 2618

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